Cox, W. R., N. C., 14f5 G et. n w. Crain, Wm. H., Texas, 127 B et. s e.

## THE FRENCH CAPITAL

THE PRESIDENTIAL AND THE TONOUIN

Gossip of the Theaters-How the Dead-Head System is Practiced in Paris-The Privileges of Authors and Man-

Panis, Dec. 18.—The year is not closing brilliantly. Besides the bad weather which we expect to endure at this season, influstry is suffering from a long continued stagns tion, the government revenues are falling short of the estimates, thousands of work-ingmen are out of employment, and the public and private charity seem unequal to the demands made upon them. The political truce which was promised for the holiday season has not been kept, and we are still in the midst of the interminable Tonquin discussion. The presidential election, announced for the be-ginning of this month, is delayed, and it looks now as though the year would end before this question is settled. Our politicians appear to care very little about the misery that is all about them, and spend their time in wrangling over the colo polley and in trying to find a scapegoat for the unlucky Tonquin disasters. binger, who ordered the retreat from Lang Song, has returned home, and we shall soon liear what he lias to say about the charge of drunkenness that has openly been made against him by his superior officer, Gen. Briere de Lisle.

hear what he has to say about the charge of drunkenness that has openly been made against him by his superior officer, Gen. Briere de Lisle.

The general stagnation is affecting the theaters, and managers are trying to stop an old abuse which takes thousands out of their pockets every year.

This abuse is the free-licket system. When I see the number of dead-heads that go to the theater every night I wonder how the managers can pay their expenses. It is not only the newspaper men who feel entitled to go to the theater without paying—they form only a small part of the dead-heads—but the clerks in the administration, the friends of authors, and a numberless host of individuals who would find it difficult to say on what grounds they ask for free tickets well this grand army of dead heads. It appears that the enormous increase in free tickets can be traced back only to the close of the war, when the manager of the Gymnase, to fill up the empty seats, began to paper the house. His custom was soon followed by other managers, and now going to the theater without paying has become a system with a great many persons. Since the first performance of "Theodorn" the manager of the Porte Saint-Martin has alone received 60,000 requests for free tickets. It is usually when a piece has meet with a cool reception that these dead-heads fock to the Contains they invoke. Sardou tells the story of a man who called upon him for a ticket to see "Fedora." When asked what were his claims, he said that he was a delegate to Louis Blanc's funeral. Only yesterday Adolphe Belot received among 200 requests for tickets for the first performance of "Sapho" one which asked him for the left stage box, as the demander's mother-in-law, who was to accompany him, was hard of thearing in the right ear. When authors give out tickets for their pieces that do not fill the house they are unable to be so generous, they find those whom they have obliged turned into enemies, who cry: "You were glad enough to have us when your piece didn't draw." It is not on

A favorite expression here is: "As solid s the Pont Neuf," and, considering that he famous bridge is three centuries old, the famous bridge is three centuries old, the expression was not incorrect. Yesterday, however, the strong currents of the Serie so weakened the piers that the roadday and sidewalks began to sink in. Traffic was immediately suspended and measures taken to lighten the structure of all its weight. It will probably be necessary to reconstruct a part of the bridge. Although the Pont Neuf was built in the reign of Henri III it has always been called the new bridge, for it seemed to be as young and strong as ever. For a long while this bridge was the center of Parisian life, and an old proverb says that you could always meet there a white horse, a courtesan, an old proverb says that you could always meet there a white horse, a courtesan, and a monk. It was the rendezvous of the charistans, the thieves, and alsorts of dangerous classes, and after nightfall it was not always safe to cross the bridge alone. Previous to 1775 the bridge was lined with barracks when there were theatrical performances. Brioche, the inventor of the puppet show, exhibited his marionettes there. The Pont Neuf has not only played a prominent role in Parislan life, it has also been the scene of political events as well. In 1789 the people obliged all the aristocrats who passed by intheir carriages to alight and salute the statue of Henri IV. This statue was overturned in 1792 and melted into cannon. On its sight an enlistment barrack for volunteers was erected, and afterwards an alarm gun was placed there. The present statue was erected in 1818, When Louts XVIII returned to Paris in 1814 he passed over the Pont Neuf on his way to Notre Dame. The bridge has been several times repaired, notably in 1848, when over two millions were spent on it.

Did it ever occur to you when looking at

Pont Neuf on his way to Notre Dame. The bridge has been several times repaired, notably in 1848, when over two millions were spent on it.

Did it ever occur to you when looking at a fashion plate of men's dress who it is that establishes these fashious? Each year we are obliged to wear larger or smaller trousers, shorter or longer freek coats, close-litting or loosely Bowling overcoats, wide or narrow collars; in short, there are always more or less modifications which, if we wish to be in fashion, obliges us to consult the tailor. A French paper has just revealed to the world how all these changes in men's dress are made law, and why it is that all the tailors are agreed upon the new styles. In Paris all the leading tailors belong to a society which has for its object the relief of its members who are ill or unfortunate. This society has members not only in France, but in all the capitals office world where the European style of dress is worn. Its resources come from the sale of its fashion plate to its members. Here is how this plate is made; Each year the society names a committee of eleven members, which prepares provisional sketches. When the president of the researches to his colleagues. They discuss the proposed models and suzgest changes, if need by these changes are in mediately made by a designer who is oresent at the discussion, and then the modified models are put to vote, adopted, and the engraving is made and sent out over the world. The London teffors enterinto competition with the Parisian tailors, for there are many Frenchmen who think it is the correct thing to be dressed a l'Anglaise. For a long time the English elebis, by the originality of the design, superfority of make and cheapness, have done much harm to French fabrics, but latterly the French mindeturers have been making strong efforts to oust their competitors from the minute turner have been making strong efforts to oust their competitors because to Sicona to ought for the bagatelle of \$125,000 the celebrated composition by Raphael r

ution, when it was bought by Sir Thomas Lawrence. At the death of the artist the Lawrence. At the death of the srtiat the ploture became the property of Lord Dulley, whose gallery was recently sold. Some menths ago this tableau was offered to the French government, but M. Jules Ferry did not dare to ask parliament for so large an appropriation. The Deu d'Aumale has also bought for his gallery at Canatiliy an admirable tableau by Memiliag, representing Jean II, Duke of Bourbon, and his wife.

M. Alphonse Daudet's new book, "Tartaria Upon the Alpa," is in all hands. Readers of Daudet will remember Tartaria's exploits in Africa a dozen or more years ago. This time Tartaria's adventures are laid to Switzerland. Curiously enough, the

book was written while Daudet was suffering torturing pains, but the reader would never mistrust it, for the author has never been more deligability gay and inferesting. Daudet has purposely exaggerated the character of the man in whom he wished to incarnate all the south, but his railiery is not bitter. Being a meridiant, himself he has an affection for these anusing people who are so proverbinly imaginates that they really believe the exaggerated stories they tell. It appears that at Tarascon the inhabitants have not taken Daudet's fun in good part, for the other day a commercial traveler who passed himself off as Daudet was besieged by the crowd in a cafe and murrowly escaped bodily horm.

Sardou's "Georgette" is a failure. Instead of writing a councty of manners, in which kind he excels, Sardou has attempted to make a "piecea these," after the style of Dumas ils. His collesgue at the Academy is, however, a more powerful novelist, and is not afraid to carry out his denomembers to a logical conclusion. Sardou, a confirmed skeptic, is less bold, and therefore less successful. The plece will not have a long run.

American Warners. book was written while Daudet was suffer

American Women-

American Women.

An item went the rounds of the papers that Matthew Arnold, while in Hoston, heard that "a farmer's wife who had read all his works had driven five miles to hear him lecture, and he expressed a desire to see her, asying he doubted if any farmer's wife in England would drive five miles to hear a lecture on Emerson or Carlyle."

To be a farmer's wife naturally, if not necessarily, means living in the country; but we all very well know that she does not represent a mere agricultural class. not represent a mere agricultural class because we have no such lines. She is likely not only to know how to make but

likely not only to know how to make butter and choose and take care of everything in its season, be the best of housekeepers—hospitable, thrifty, and at the same time generous, but to have a bay window full of lowers, a house with modern improvements, appointments, and inxuries; teach a class in Sunday school; be active in all benevolent societies and social enterprises; be a subscriber for "Harper's Monthly," or the "Century," and one good household paper; own a small fibrary herself, and, in these days of much writing, oven furnish an occasional essay for some literary society to which she belongs, and read it herself.

When Carlyle's books first began to be When Carlyle's books first began to be known in this country a certain hard-working farm-woman, as the English would eall ber, eatd she read all of them that she could get one summer while churning. She churned twice a week, and her custom was, after the breakfast was out of the way, the men off in the field, the children started for school, and the house still, to prepare for an uninterrupted half-hour or more of literary enjoyment. Accordingly, having put her cream in, she set the churn in the open doorway on the back side of the house looking into an orchard—a cool and shady place where she could have all the morning's freshness and fragrance—and standing place where she could have all the morning's freshness and fragrance—and standing there, with a big white apron on, she moved the dasher of the old fashloned churn mand down, up and down, with one hand, while in the other she held her book—a volume of the "French Revolution" or "Sartor Resartus." How the grim old Scot would have laughed one of his roaring laughs to have known that, and June Carlyle would have said it was more than she was carable have said it was more than she was capable

There were two difficulties; one that she There were two difficulties; one that she found the dasher keeping time with the reading, falling into a lefaurely movement not conducive to the speedy coming of the butter; the other was the frequency of allusions and words she did not clearly understand. Not being able to stop to consult a dictionary for their has she kept a pencil at hand and wrote them down on the casing of the door. And there, to this day, after perhaps forty years, some of them are still legible—"essurient," "furibund," "chlamides," "fuliginous," "slurtheromaniae," &c.

eromaniac," &c.
It looks Arcadian, does it not? Ideal, not to say exceedingly mythical?

Nevertheless, it is true; and she would have gone three times five miles to hear Mr. Arnold.

Arnold.

So would that other equally busy woman with all the indoor cares of farm life on her hands who, while knitting the stockings for her large family, read all of Watter Scott's prose, Rollins's "Ancient History," all of fancroft that had been published, and more or less of Prescott, Irving, and Motley. She even propped up a book on her fronling-board and made a mental gain while at the mechanical rubbing back and forth. — [Amanda B. Harris, Warner, N. H.]

Consumption. Consumption.

Notwithstanding the great number who yearly succumb to this terrible and fatal disease, which is daily winding its fatal coils around thousands who are unconsious of its deadly presence. It: Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cleanse and cure tubercular consumption (which is only scrotilious disease of the lungs). Send 10 cents in stamps and ger, Pierce's complete treatise on consumption

SIX DAYS IN HISTORY. **DECEMBER 28.** 

(1840,)

(1846.)
Here comes the western beauty, lows her name.
Welcome! Take thy claim!
Be true to love and duty!
Heart to beart and hand to hand,
Sister, joil our Starry Band!
(1859.)
England's Macaulay died:
His history, his song.
The live years live along.
The grand years diguified
By miexampled pride,
And nobler times to be
Shall say to giant Fame:
"Bill nonor then his name,
And let Forever see
His stars crown for thee?" ДЕСЕМВИК 29.

(1868.)(1808.)
How strange a land is this of ours?
How of a low beginning.
How working long with dauntiess powers,
Hath won the highest winning!
Thus Andrew Johnson's simple name—
His birthday hail!—uprising
From poverty's dark depth to fame,
shone forth, a star surprising!

(1845.) Rose from out a crimson cloud.
A form of southern grace,
Though battle-scarred her face;
Her yes were wild and proud.
No peril more; come, Texas, now,
We wait, we welcome thee,
Thou brave, who shalt be free;
Advance! receive the Union vow!

**DECEMBER 30.** No great event occurred to-day, Through all the wondrous course o Save this—with reversore list the lay Was born a mighty man of rhyme. He sang the "Days in Illiancy; Let grateful agos praise "S. D." se of time.

DECEMBER 51. (1965.) Brill conquering wheresoe'er Who told them, now is silent. Fredrika Bremer's soul is free.

JANUARY L.

PANUARY I.

(1862.)
Proclai and emanoipation:
The chains from about arms
Down failing, with alarms,
Or music, roused the nation:
JASUARY 2.

(18.)
Wept by lovers, Ovid passed,
Led by Venus, high above:
Their was, is, and shall be last,
Center, circle, all, of love!

(1379.)
The wisest, bravest John

The wisest, braves John
Of all John Smitts is born,
Adventure's restless spirit!
Among the Turks at war—
Where not, where danger dared him?
Then, when Europe, Asis,
Afric, too, perchance,
Offered nothing novel,
Lo' he takes sea-wings,
Sweeps the broad Atlantic,
Swoops on little Januectown!
Not to rest there—No,
Lest for bin was nowhere! est for him was nowhere omewhat unexpected: 'owbatan had caught him. sked the as "sirske" althogonily, "sirske" mile's a linely mame, specially when "John" hat see, time sinus are moving—Princet's Popahonias Throws herefit poon him: "Strike" she cries dedant—Don'th' cries Fowhatan. Bo she saved the Capital

CHARLES POSTERS DEATH.

A Noted Spiritualistic Medium Who Made a Sensation in His Day. Boston, Dec. 16 .- Charles Foster, the nce noted spiritualistic medium, who ten ears ago made a sensation in this country and Europe, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Call, in Salein. Death was caused by softening of for years. He was a son of Joshua L and Mary Foster, an only child, and when a schoolboy was of a strange disposition. When only 14 years of age, while a pupil in the Phillips School, his attention was called to raps near his desk, loud noises would awaken him at night, and his furniture would be found scattered in confusion. Os-born, a barber in Lynde Block, took him born, a barber in Lynde Block, took lim in charge as a meameric subject, and from that he developed late a spiritualist modium. He performed more wonders than all the mediums of the time. When scarcely of age he visited Europe, where he was the guest of Lord Lytton at Knebworth, and formed the foundation study for the character of Margrave in "A Strange Story."

As a test medium he was unequaled. The late Epes Sergeant wrote of him at one time that two men who were skeptics saw him producing writing on his arm, and, seizing bold of it to discover his trick, as they called it, said:

"We know nothing will come while we hold your arm."

"What will you have it said Foster.

"Something that will be a test," said

hold your arm."

"What will you have !" said Foster.
"Something that will be a test," said
they; "something that will fit our case."
Immediately, white they held this arm as in a
vise, there appeared in large, round characters the words, "Two fools."
The Hon. Charles be Long, when in California, heard of Foster at the Grand Hotel,
and, when told of his remarkable powers,
laughed at it, but on being urged consented
to visit him in his rooms. After Foster had
smoked a few moments, he said:
"I can get but one message to might, and
that is for Ids. Do either of you know
who Ida is?"

De Long, with a startled look, answered
"Well, yes, I rather think I do. My
wife's name is Ida."

"Welk," said Foster, "she will have to
come and get it."

After De Long had tried in vain to get
the message he left, and the next night took
his wife there, and they were all seated
around a table. Foster at and smoked a
few moments, when he said: "The same
message comes to me. It is for Ida. This
is the lady, is it?" He asked, as of the
spirit. "Oh, you will write the message,
will you't Well, all right," and with this he
took up a pen and dashed of the following:

To EMY Datourtin Ida: Ten years ago
I intrusted a large sum of money to

took up a pen and dashed of the following:

To MY DAUGHER IDA: Ten years ago
I fourset a large sum of money to
Thos Madden to invest for me in certain
lands. After my death he failed to account for the investment to my executors. The
money was invested and 1,250 acres of land
were bought, and one-half of this land now belengs to you. I paid Madden on account of
my share of the purchase 6550. He must be
made to make a settlement. Your father.

Vinevann.

Mrs. De Long was frightened at this statement. The next day Mr. De Long called on Mr. Madden at the Occidental Hotel, and asked him if there was not some unsettled business between the late Mr. Vineyard and himself. After a moment's hesitation he said there was, and shortly after said he supposed they had left it in his bands for an increase, but was ready to settle at any time. He deeded to Mrs. De Long 625 seres, for which he offered 218,000, but his offer was refused, as the land was valued at \$25,000.

Foster made an immense amount of

was valued at \$25,000.

Foster made an immense amount of money. When in Melbourne he left the place where he was receiving more than 160 guiness at a sitting and came home. He had rooms at the Parker House in Boston, and received hundreds of dollars daily, but spent it as freely as he made it. He had been married twice, his second wife being Eva Bassett, of Boston. She died about five years ago, and so did their only child.

A STORY OF THE SOUTH.

The Experiences of One Northern Man Who Voted for Grant,

A writer in one of the Fredericksburg, Va., papers assails the writer of an article upon "Spotsylvania County, Va.," published in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN OR Nov. 7 last, and, after indulging in much unjust and ungentlemanly criticism, and declaring himself an enemy of "Republican Yankees," confidently affirms that northern people have been fairly treated in the south. Being personally acquainted with the author of the paper on "Spotsylvania County" referred to, and finding him indisposed to parry terms with a noneutity, but determined to treat with silent conbut determined to treat with silent contempt the mad savings of an
unreconstructed traitor. I will venture to describe my own experience
among friendly southerners of Virginia.
This rebel writer in the Free Lance shamelessly assumes to be the speaker who
"thanked God that his farm had been
fertilized with Yankee blood." Hoping,
perhaps, to win the plaudits of these who
are equally visions with himself, and forgetting that decent, thoughful men, however rebellious they may have been, look
with shame upon such characters, he boildly
avows himself the champion of sectional
httred. I take it for granted that any one
who can utter sentiments like those of this
"brave defender of the lost cause," needs
only an opportunity and a kniffe to prove
an assessin.

The article written by my triend was a

an assessin.

The article written by my friend was a calm, dispassionate, truthful statement. It aimed no slander; it attempted no evil. It was a sensible expose of a deteriorated and expose of a deteriorated control exposes of a deteriorated control exposes only what appears

The article written by my rised was a caim, dispassionate, truthful statement. It attend no sinufer; it attempted no evil. It was a sensible expose of a deteriorated country, and expressed only what appeared to him to be actual reality. While I cannot fully commend the usefulness of his narrative, and am inclined to believe that the misfortunes of a people are more charitably treated by avoiding all reference to them; yet the truth of his statements cannot be denied.

Being the unfortunate victim of southern friendship, as evinced in Virginia, I speak as one who knows. In 1871 I bought a farm in one of the middle counties of Virginia, upon which I paid \$2,000 in cash and gave promissory notes for the balance, payable semi-annually. For awhile all went merry as a marriage bell. Before I paid the \$2,000 my wife and daughter were the recipients of every mark of esteem. Invitations poured in from every quarter. Smiles greeted us from every doorway, and the bitterest rebels vied with each other to pleuse the newcomers. But no sooner had my moury changed hainds than my family was deserted and I became an object of derision and scorn. Then began a Jeliberate system of persecution, which essed, when I had crossed the Potomac forever. My fences were form down in the night and strange cattle driven upon my crops. Fires were lighted upon my timber land, and, soon after, suita commenced to recover damages for the destruction of timber and fences. A jury of brave confederates estimated old worm fences, which were broken down and worthless, at \$1 per panel and consequential injuries at conting to rob me of over \$000. Meannim the efection draw near.

I was advised to vote for Greeley, nomines of the Democratic party. Just before the day of election I attended church with my family. The man of God came out in a bitter invective against Urant and all Unionists. When I reached noy home I found a note awaiting me. It stated as follows:

Col. Alson Kino-Sim Your vote is needed to appoint our candidate. We vote one way in this dist

upon my farm fell due about this time. On the evening of the third or fourth day before it became due I rode to the farm of my neighbor and explained that a remittance from my brother would emable me to pay it in a few days. My request for a short extension was granted. I was informed that a month would be sufficient. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, the remittance did not arrive in time, and I started north after funds. On my arrival in New Yorks a telegram from my wife announced the sale of my farm on the following day.

I borrowed \$2,000 and hastened back. When I reached my home I learned that a sale had been made, and notice to move out

given by the sheriff. I threatened to begin legst proceedings, which brought my honest southern friend to terms. I compromised for a small sum, and hade farswell to Virginia. This was my experience among friendly southerners, and there are many who have suffered much more than myself who tell me I escaped enaily. Notwith standing this, I am disposed to forget and forgive.

Lazy but Lucky, Flodding but Foor (Chiengo Black Diamond.)

Lazy but Lucky, Flodding but Poor (Chiesgo Black Blancud.)
Once upon a time, about twenty-five years ago, a man died leaving each of two sous money enough to buy a hundred-sere farm in a new atste. The two sons came west and each bought one hundred acres of wood land. The first son, James, was industrious, energetic, and frugal. The second son, John, was idle, apathetic, and shiftless. Each built a house, and began clearing his land. James worked steadily and surefly, and, in the course of a few years, had his hundred scree of land all cleared and under cultivation. John, on the contrary, idled

bundred acres of land all cleared and under cultivation. John, on the contrary, idlei away his time, went to horse races and chicken fights, and, when his brother had finally cleared all his land, John had but thirty acres under cultivation. So the years passed and each brother raised a family and is now middle sged. Behold the result of industry, energy, and frugality as compared with spathy, idluses, and shiftlessness. James raises large quantities of wheat and corn yearly, and by selling the grain succeeds, when freights are not too high, in making both ends meet. Having cleared all his farm, behas no wood, but buys it or else uses coal at \$7 a ton. John does not raise much grain, corn, or wheat, but sells wood to his brother and the neighbors at \$6 \tau cord. He has saventy acres of wood land, and is very wealthy. he neighbors at \$6 a cord. He has sevent cres of wood land, and is very wealth; Last year he was sent to the legislature He has seventy acres of wood land and doe not care whether school keeps or not.

Remarkable Italian Fecundity.

Remarkable Italian Feeundity.
[Naples Letter to Paris Register.]

The most extraordinary case of fecundity that I ever heard of came to my knowledge last week. About twenty-five miles from here, and by rail two or three stations beyond Pompell, is the historical city of Nocera (the Nucera of the ancients). In the rione, or ward, of Liposta lives Mardaleia Granata, aged 47, who was married at the age of 28 to a peasant, just ninetees years ago. Maddalena Granata has given birth to, either dead or living, fifty-two children, forty-nine of whom were unites. She enjoys ford health, is robust, and twenty-four hours after her last accouchement was ready to go out to her accustomed ment was ready to go out to her accustomes abor in the field. She has no hesitancy in labor in the field. She has no hesitancy in conversing with any one about her extra-ordinary prollicaess. Her physician, Dr. Raphael de Sanctis, of Nocera, says that there is not the least exaggeration in these statements. Has any one ever hea dof such phenomenal fecundity in the whole history of maternity—fifty-two childreen, allve or dead, in infecten, years! She has had triplets fifteen times.

A New York Girl and a Boston Youth. (Boston Evening 'tecord.)
A young society belle from Manhattan who was making a visit here not long ago sat next a Harvard student at a dinner party. In the course of conversation she party. In the course of conversation she said to him: "And what do you do with yourself all

the lime?"

"Oh! I read a great deal. At present I am reading Kant."

"Oh! are you? It's by the author of 'Don't,' I supposes?"

It is an actual fact that a swell young man, after hearing Charles R. Adams sing the part of Odysseus at the Cecillia the other night, was asked how he enjoyed it, and readled:

and replied: "Oh, very much! I've always known of Charles Francis Adams, but I never heard him sing before!"

A Call for a Defender. [Boston Herald.]

If there are no Democrats in the Senate o defend the President's sound views upon eliver and civil service reform, Mr. Hoar an probably be depended on to do so.

FASITION NOTES. Beaded collars show Byzantine effects. Duchesse lace is made up in full jabots. Evening sliks have superb brocade designs,

Visiting and home dresses are made with Velvets for panels are brocaded with rich rold leaves. Events reption, and dinner dresses have ong traf. Materials with woven borders for trimmings

Velvets and plushes have fine gold threads running vertically.

Swansdown is used for triuming party dresses for children. Woolen dresses sometimes have a wide panel of woolen lare on one side.

In spite of predictions to the contrary, cordu-roy is popular for walking suits. Chaudron campana (a pale terra cotta), ruby and crimson are the favorite shades of red. Dresses with borders are made with collar ruffs, revers, and two back breadths of velver Fur "dog collars" are fastened with bows and ends of ribbon corresponding to the dress. Faille Francaise in black and colors has thembold and oral figures, with a dash of timed. Brocade frise and coupe plush has alternating stripes of gold timed that will not tarnish

The palest colors provait for ball dresses White is the favorite for these airy creations Fine jet is much employed in millinery, unde up in wings, leaves, algrettes, or spikes. Plush is the leading tabric for all toilots, even thin evening dresses are trimmed with it. Some of the Paris velvet bonnets, which are carded with fur, have the strings edged with Yellow continues in favor, and sometimes to oo laviship used on walking costumes to be i

Tabliers of tulle, lace, or gauze, richly em-broidered with beads, are worn with all robes of ceremony.

Blouses, with beaded yokes and sames with bead tassels, are worn with different skirts for

house dresses.

Egypt as well as Japan shows its influence its ornaments—cats and scrpents being the lates caprices to jewelry.

Girls' party dresses of soft cashmere ar trimmed with Oriental lace and bows, as loops of watered ribbon.

Curly astrakan or krimmer will be superseded by the soft wavy astrakan. The galloos even are showing less curl.

Another, pass sort of fans has groups of the superseded by the soft wavy astrakan.

Another new sort of fans has groups of leathers, among which nestle birds of brigh-plumage, arranged on one of the outer stick Plastron, collar and cuffs, en suite, of soutact are an effective adornment to plain bodies. They are to be found with or without beadin Delicate linen cambric handkerchiefs, with line hemstiched blocks and hordered with Valenciennes lace, range in price from \$2.70 to \$22 apics.

Tarlatan, crepe, and tulle evening dress; though many have sails ribbon run through hems of flounces.

hems of nounces.

The long fur bos, which years ago was fashionable, is to be revived. If is wound about
the throat, ited, and then one end is thrown
over the shoulder.

Last year bodices and vests of suede kid were
worn, and this winter the same material appears in the guise of bonnets and much,
trimmed with velvet and fur. Square shawls of knitted slik lace edged with fringe, in all the evening colors, are nov-cities. They are light and may be used as fichus or for covering the head.

Heliday goods are coming in, and thechairs seen are marvels of exquisite workmanship and materials. As a companion to this a smaller size, without arms, can be had for a lady.

Tulle ball dresses have two plain skirts of tulle over a silk petitical; over these is a draped skirt of tulle studded with pearls, or chenille, or run with threads of silver or gold.

Low corsages are arranged a la gree, no lace intervening between the material and the neek. Colf. persons of statusque benty should wear them, for they are exceedingly trying.

The latest nevelty in Feris jowelry is a gold savil with the smith's hammar tying upon it, it is called the "billou mattre de forge," and is made in various sizes for brooches, clasps, sleeve buttons, and carriags.

The newest fans are the "Princess Beatrice,"

The newest fans are the "Princess Beatries."
They are painted gause, with silk appliques, and are mounted on carved sticks. Ou one of the outer sticks are pullings of satin ribbon, covered with turis of osirich feathers and algorites. The ribbon extends to the handle of the fan, where it forms a long toop fastened with bow and ends.

The least both facts forms a long toop fastened with bow and ends.

with how and ends.

The latest Paris fancy for salarning evening dresses is to have a garland of natural flowers about the waist. It is statied that violets, likes, and roses are the correct flowers for this purpose. There seems to be a growing tendency to use tlowers in profusion upon the skirts of ball dresses, but these must be activitial, as the "poetry of earth" would turn to dead prose in the heated atmosphere of the ball-troom.

VOICE OF THE WEEKLY PRESS.

of Our "Co-operative Press System." The conservative temper of trade and speculation everywhere is still ascerting its supremacy. The past few years of depression and depreciation have given common sense a strong foot-bold in the practical administration of business affairs. Even the hot-headed, almormally active, and advancing stock market has succumbed to these influences,—[Wayns County (Datrole, Mich.) Courier.]

If any person can give a valid or substan-If stry person can give a valid or substantial reason why Coi. Allen Miller, of Perry county, shall not be elected chief clerk of the Ohio house of representatives, we should like to see him step forward and give his "pointers." The colonel would make an excellent officer, is a genial whole-souled felfow, and has done as much hard work for the party as any man of his inches in the state. Nothing would please us more than the election of Col. Miller to the position.—(Mt. Vernon (Ohio) Republican.)

Congressman Holmes has introduced in Congress a bill to quiet the title of the set-tlers on Des Moines river lands in the state of Iowa, and for other purposes; for the pensioning of prisoners of war who were agricultural experimenting stations in con-nection with the colleges established in several states under the act of July 2, 1852. —[Boune (lows) Republican.]

In his message to Congress the President

In his message to Congress the President has recommended to Congress the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar. He sees in the present system occasion for alarm, because the government is buying silver builton, the product of the miner, at the market value, and coining it into silver dollars. The intelligent business element of the American people have not discovered the slarm he fedgns to see. They have not seen the beacon light of warning against the financial policy of a half dozen Kepublican administrations. The truth is, the President and his Cabinet are opposed to the silver coinage, and will, if they can, demonstize silver by a suspension of coinage,—[West Fork (Ark.) Republican.]

The new Congress, with its Democratic analority in the House, starts in with the most bitter party antagonisms. On the siver question, and the tariff, a decided majority of the Democratic representatives are hostile to the sentiment of the message of the President on these subjects.—[Bradford (Towanda, Pa.)Republican.]

If the estimates of the executive depart ments are verified, the federal treasury bids fair to be as empty at the close of President Cleveland's administration as the Virginia treasury was when the Readjusters came into power in 1879,—[Shenandoah (New Market, Va.) Press.]

Market, Va.) Press.]
Young man, do you want to build you a home? If you do, and before you get your means tied up, remember that you can buy and own in North Carolina a farm, with buildings, with what would be required to make a first payment on land in the north. Just remember that the world is much larger than the limit of your present autroundings.—[Bladen Builetin, Elizabethtown, N. C.]

Up to Monday evening Jonly 117 Demo-erate partices had signified their willing-ness to accept the Berlin mission in case of Mr. Pendicton's resignation. When the office gets ready to go forth and seek the man it will find 200 of them in the white house front yard.—[Norwalk (Ohlo)Chroni-cle.] In southwest Virginia there are thirteen

In southwest Virginia there are thirteen counties where the roar of the railroad has never yet been heard, and the people live in ignorance of the events of the outside world. Very little money circulates among them, the products of the farm being used as the medium of exchange in most business transactions.—[South Branch Gazette, Petersburg, West Va.]

Some of the Democratic state press is ad-Some of the Democratic state press is advocating a return to the expensive and useless practice of publishing the laws in the county newspapers. This law was abolished as a concession to the reform southness which therefore to the Republicans, but it may be that the deluded ring will now feel strong enough to throw off its cloak of sham reform. We shall see.—[Bel Air (Md.) Times.]

In the first place, the battle next fall is In the first place, the battle next fall is to be fought on the question of free trade or protection—of making the United States a tributary, industrially, of Great Britain and rutning our manufactures, or lof continuing the policy which has given such an enormous impetus to our national growth and rendered us independent of the world. The result of a square fight on this issue is not hard to foresee. The solid common sense of the people can be depended upon. The sophisms of free trade cannot hoodwink the judgment of a majority of the voters. The Republicans are squarely committed to protection, and they will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific on that issue. Even the south cannot remain solid on this question. There are too many of her citizens who see that an extension of manufactures throughout her rich sion of manufactures throughout her rich mineral fields will be enormously advanta-geous for them to stultify themselves by supporting free trade, even if it is Demo-cratic doctrine.—[Morgantown (W. Va.) Weekly Post.]

Weekly Post.]

It looks as though the Louisiana delegation would stand solid for the protection of the sugar interest of the state. Should the tariff question be agitated in Congress this tem, it is to be seen whether they will remain so and, by uniting with the high tariff men of the north and west, prevent the destruction of our valuable plantations, or go into the free trade Democratic caucus and be made to sacrifice the prosperity of their constituents, under the crack of the party whip. —[Morgan City (Ls.) Free Frees.]

Press.]

The country is listening in solemn attention to hear the voice of any national Democratic leader who may feel moved to rebuke his rascally, thievish brethren in Ohio, Who will speak first?—[Juniata Herald, Mifflintown, Pa.]

Mifflintown, Pa.]

The Ohio penitentiary lost last year in hard cash \$507,000 over the last year of Gov. Foster's administration. The last year of Foster's administration it cleared for the state \$55,000. Last year it lost \$155,000. This is the measure of difference between a Republican administration of state affairs in one department, and a Democratic reform administration.—[The Scioto (Chillicothe, Ohio) Gazette.

The present administration bids fair to become famous by its wants rather than its asts. The beasted economy of its party has proved a myth and the great amounts which the Democracy was to save for the people by "an economical administration of the government" are still as visionary as they ever were.—[Public Opinion, Chambersburg, Pa.] cothe, Ohio) Gazette.

bersburg, Pa.]

According to Senstor "Joe" Blackburn, California theater manager who put up a sign. saying: "Please don't shoot the planist, she is doing the best she can," expressed the feelings of the Democrats toward President Cleveland exactly.—[Lawrence Guardian, New Castle, Pa.]

rence Guardian, New Castle, Pa.]

The Greenville Bulletin man says he belongs to the party of Gens. McClellan, Hanceck, Ewing, and Palmer. Why didn't you put in old Rosecrans and the rest of the old stags who left the Republican party because they hadn't the brains to be recognized as leaders, and went over to Democracy where it did not require any very large amount of that article to place them at the front.—
Temessee Tomhawk, Tayloraville, Tenn.
Televeland has given still another illustration of the tendency of Democratic economy by asking six thousand dollars more for the use of the white house than has been appropriated for Republican Presidents for years past. Democratic economy is a heavisful thing to contemplate before elections. It is not quite so pleasant to realize after elections that the fine promises were gross frauds.—[Bedford (Pa.) Republican and Inquirer.] ufrer. ]

It has come to light that the syndicate It has come to light that the syndicate that consigned its large shipment of gold to London because of the sliver dollar in this country lost money by the operation, and that the action was taken for the sole purpose of scaring Congress into demonstring silver.—[The Daily Gazette, Steubenville, Ohis.]

The assistant president, Miss Bose Cleve-land, is said to have written that part of the President's message relating to polygamy in Utah. Either that is the fact or the white house that is and lack of she white house backeter is getting to be very sentimental as time marches on. The sentence upon which experts base their conjecture as to the authorship is this: "The fathers of our familles are the best citizens of the country of the division of the conjecture of the division of the country of the

our republic, wife and children are the sources of pairfoldin, conjugal and par-ental affections leget devotion to country." What does an old backelor know about all these things, especially the conjugal part of the affair!—[Bellevue (Iowa) Loader.]

Notwithstanding the fact that 38 out of 78 presidential, and 500 out of 1,000 fourth-class postoffices in Missouri have passed to new incumbente, the Democrat of last week shods fault with the administration for not more deeply imbruing the official guillotine with gore. Apparently, there are other things beside pigs that do not know when they have enough.—[Lamar (Mo.) Southwest Missourian.]

west Missourist.]
Senator Spooner's advent as a debater
upon the floor of the United States Senate is
said to be awafted with a good deal of interest at Washington as the youngest man in the Senate and a lawyer and orator in the Senate and a lawyer and orator of great ability and reputation in his own state. We are confident that when he feels called upon to take the floor in debate he will not disappoint the expentations of his friends, and will demonstrate to his oppo-nents his entire competency to measure con-troversial swords with them.—[Sheboygan (Wis.) Times.]

(Wie.) Times.]
In the Senate on Monday Senator Beck, of Kentucky, made a severe attack on the administration for its attitude on the sliver queetlon. He accused Secretary Manuling of violating the law in reference to sliver. This is but a commencement of a nitter light on that question, in which the south and west will be arrayed against the cest,—[Cambridge (Iowa) Chronicle.]

Senator Cockrell is quoted as giving an epinion on the President's message such as epinion on the President's message such as could never have been wring from him by a newspaper man. The alieged expression was made in the seclusion of a senatorial cloak room. "What do you think of the message, Cockrell." Senator Harrison asked. "It would have to be amended before any Democratic convention in our state would adopt it as a platform," replied the Missouri senator.—[Host County Sendiael, Oregon, Mo.]

Oregon; Mo.]

A wildly wicked newspaper in the west concludes that the key to "ex-President" Tiden's message is as follows: "At every place in his letter where Mr. Tiden uses the pronoun "we," read Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and myself." The worst phase of western civilization is growing disrespect for age and wisdom.—Jamiata Herald, Midlintown, Pa.]

Our legislature has voted to instruct the Virginia congressmen to vote for the Blair educational bill.—[Virginia Register, Falis Church, Va.]

Church, Va.]

Dakota is just now the most extensively advertised territory in our vast country. Consequently, even if Congress turns a deaf ear to the Huron plea, Dakota will next year very likely receive an extraordinarily large immigration, which will greatly assist her self-assertion and expedite the consummation of her ambition.—[Saginaw (Mich.) Morald.

Some of the Democratic papers of this state have been making an unwaranted attack on the pensioners of East Tennessee. It begins to look as though our prediction is to be verified.—[Republican Banner, Dandaldon Tanna]. dridge, Tenn.]

In regard to the proffer of national aid to In regard to the proffer of national aid to the cause of education at the south, it did not find that favor among southern congressmen that might be expected. The till which passed the Senate providing for from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000 per year, for ten years, for aid to public schools, to be distributed among the states in proportion to the litteracy, was opposed mostly from the south, though they would be much the largest betterclaries. It failed to become a law through southern opposition, though by the bill the distribution was to be made through state officials, a concession to state rights doctrines. The bill was presented by a northern man, and was supported by northern man, and was supported by orthern Republicans. — [Fredonia, (N Y.) Censor,]

Senator Beck is right in his reflections on the financial policy of the administration. No matter who holds the bonds that are redeemable at the will of the government, the country should not continue to pay interest on such bonds when it has the money in the treasury for their redemption. Senator Beck boldly asserts that "the treasury is not run in the interest of the people," and he is right, as any one must be convinced after reading any debt statement issued by Secretary Manning. The reduction of the national debt should be resumed, not by merely increasing the surplus in the treasury "available for the reduction of the debt," but by applying the surplus already on hand; in redeeming and cancelling interest-bearing bonds. The present administration and its friends have done a vast amount of lond talking about "relieving the people of some of the burdens imposed by the national government." A very excellent way to begin this relief would be to follow the advice of Senator Beck, by calling in interest-bearing bonds and thus decreasing Senator Beck is right in his reflections on the advice of Senator Beck, by calling in interest-bearing bonds and thus decreasing the enormous amount required to pay the annual interest on the national debt. The Kentucky senator has struck a hard blow at the administration of his own party, but it finds a popular response throughout the country. Hit it again.—[Scranton (Pa.) Beauthlies 1

country. Its Republican.] Republican.]

Democratic orators and newspapers, instead of wasting time and breath in trying to persuade taxpayers that it is a giorious thing to pay sixty cents on the dollar for patriotism, had better turn their attention to urging the legislature to repeal all Democratic legislation on the debt question and to restore the law as the Readjusters left it. There would be some plain, practical sense in such a course.—[Spirit of the Valley, Harrisonburg, Va.]

Dakota will make some vigorous raps on

Dakota will make some vigorous raps on the doors of the present Congress for au-mission into the sisterhood of states, and she will keep on rapping till a refusal to admit her will be ont of the question.— [Chamois (Mo.) Liberalist.]

But the colored man, as a citizen of the But the colored man, as a cruzen of the United States, must do the things that are done by other nationalities, without regard to profit or loss, for, if the colored citizens cannot point to enterprises in the hands of their own race, all their arguments and declarations of being "created equal" will go for naught in the public scales.—[Ohio Falls Express, Louisville, Ky.]

Falls Express, Louisville, Ky.]

The senators chosen are Moody, of the Black Hills, and Edgerton, of Yankton. These gentlemen are two of Dakota's ablest and best men, and will go to Washington at once to labor in the interest of the state-hood movement. They propose to demand the rights of some 300,000 people that south Dakota contains, and, if Congress refuses to listen and take action upon their ciain, it is reported that the question will be tested by the courts.—[Inter-State, Gary, Dak.]

Dak.]
Thus moving the Senate will, in due time, take up, consider, and pass the educational bill which passed that body on the 7th of April, 1884, and died in the other end of the capitol on the 4th of March, 1885, by reason of neglect on the part of the majority. It is well understood that most of the money appropriated under this bill will go to the south where, for reasons that need not be stated here, the greatest illieracy exists. Public sentiment in the north demands this expenditure. The bill ought to have been promptly accepted by the last House. If the federal government has a right to exist, it has a right to protect its existence. In fighting illiteracy it is moving against the danger that, more than all others, menaces its perpetuity.—[Phillippi

ing against the danger that, more than all others, menaces its perpetuity.—[Phillippi (W. Va.) Republican.]

The mayers and aldermen from a score or more of the cities of the state met at Des Moines last week, to resolute regarding the prohibitory law. All the river towas were represented, besides some half dozen interior cities. The mayors of Dubque, Davenport, Council Buffs, Fort Madison, and Le Mars favored the repeal of the present law, but most of the delegates thought it best to ask the legislature for a form of local option basead. They finally resolved to polition for a modification of the prohibitory law which would bermit cities of 4,000 and over to control the rate of liquor license, providing that no lineause was issued for less than \$500.—[The Argo, West Union, Iowa.]

sted for less than \$300.—[The Argo, West Union, Iowa.]
We have carefully looked over our exchanges this week and we find that, as a general thing, there is a disposition among the Democratic ones to kick at the President's message. The average Democratic stress office, and the means by which he obtains it is immaterial, so as he can set if obtains it is immaterial, so as he can get it The civil service clause fell on them like wet blanket. We fear that a revolution is wet blanket. We fear that a row the ranks of the party is immined Key of the Guif, Key West, (Fig.)

spoils. Mr. Gorman is said to be not overly

It is reported from Washington that the It is reported from Washington that the President had written a deal more message than he sent to Congress, but struck it out to save space, and that the omitted portions will be sent in later as special communications. Possibly, therefore, we shall be informed which side of the tariff question his remarks upon that subject were intended to serve. As the matter now stands, it is a complete and hopeless straidle.—[Gleuwood (Mc.) Crilerion.]

Cleveland wants to withdraw allver from ofreulation. Manning wants to withdraw the greenbacks from circulation. Waitney is in favor of willtdrawing the stars and stripes from the ocean. Vilas is in favor of withdrawing American mails from Ameri-can vessels. The Democratic committee can vessels. The Democratic committee on appropriations, in the intensit of government economically conducted upon "business" principles, is in favor of with drawing \$80,000,000 more from the trossury for governmental expenses than was asked for by the last "corrupt" and "extrava gant" Republican administration,—[David City (Neb.) Tribune.;

City (Neb.) Tribune.]
Hou. John F. House, for several years representative in Congress from the Nashville district, has written a langthy letter combating the position of Senator Jackson on the question of national aid to state education. The letter is construed as evidence that Mr. House will be a candidate for the United States Senato. Sanator Jackson to Linde States Senator. dence that Mr. House will be a candidate for the United States Senate. Senator Jackson's torm expires on the 4th of March, 1887, and several gentlemen in the state are willing to be his successor. Mr. House is an excellent gentleman, and would make a dignified and able senator, but it will be very unfortunate for Tennessee to have him elected en such an issue as that. To elect him because he antaronizes Senator Jackson on this perfector issue would be misleading. It would indicate that the mostly of the people of the state are oppused to national aid to education in the states, which is clearly not the case.—[Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal.]

Beck, Democratic senator from Kentucky, made a speech in the Senate a few days ago, in which be salted into President Cleveland and the Cabinet rough shod. Book bitterly chastised Cleveland on his Beck bitterly chastised Cleveland on his financial ideas and his "reform" policy, proclaiming his views on the former as non-sensical, and his reform ideas un-Demo-cratic and farcial. Beck also swooped down upon the Secretary of the Treasury, charg-ing him with being a tool of bondholders and a fool on the great dinancial questions of the day.—[Sunday Courier, Greenville, Obio.]

Cieveland scems to think that everything is going wrong in Michigan. Michigan will take care of herself Grover, and "don't you forget it."—[Harbor Springs (Mich.) Re-rublican.

The people are waiting for an explanation from the economocial reform government why the public debt during the past four weeks his increased \$5,000,000.—[Montmouth Inquirer, Freehold, N. J.]

According to the say so of the papers the question of confirming each of Clevelaud's appointments where the former officer was suspended will be left to the particular senator interested.—[Bistol (Tenn.) News.] After all, the departments at Washington are not so hard on their employes. They have given them a two weeks' vacation in which to read the President's message.— iLinn County Times, Mound City, Kan.]

The President's message, ornate and chaste as it was in the use of the English anguisge, was most unsatisfactory to all parties. The silver mun are mad, the free traders do not like it, the gold bugs are but half already and its distributed in the contraction. ialf pleased, and the protectionists distrust t. The Mugwumps believe it half-hearted and the spoissmen are disgusted. Cleveland, President, has fallen troublous' times with his complex views.
[The Guernscy Times, Cambridge, Ohio.]

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

SENATORS. SENATORS.

Aldrich, N. W., R. I., cor, Vt. and H st. n w
Allison, William B., Iowa, 1124 Vt. ave.
Beck, J. R., Ky., 170 R. I. ave.
Berry, James H., Ark, National.
Blackburn, J. S. C., Ky., National.
Blair, Henry W., N. H., 291 East Capitol St.
Brown, Joseph E., Ga. National.
Butter, M. C., S. C., 1835 K st. n w.
Call, Williamson, Fig. 1234 P st. n w. Blackburn, J. S. C., Ky., National.
Blair, Henry W., N. H., 201 East Capito I st.
Blair, Henry W., N. H., 201 East Capito I st.
Brown, Joseph F., Ge, National.
Butter, M. C., S. C., 1835 Nst. n w.
Call, Wilkinson, Fia., 1733 Pst. n w.
Cameron, Johnson N., W. Va., 1408 Hst. n w.
Cameron, J. D., Pa., 1227 fieth st. n w.
Cokeck, Jonathan, R. I., 1123 Nst. n w.
Cokec, Jonathan, R. I., 1123 Nst. n w.
Coke, Blechard, Fex., 419 Gh st. n w.
Coke, Blechard, Fex., 419 Gh st. n w.
Coke, Blechard, Fex., 419 Gh st. n w.
Cologitt, Afred H., Gn., Metropolitan.
Conger, Omar D., Mich., 1221 M st. n w.
Cullom, S. M., 111, 744 R. I. a ve.
Bawes, Henry L., Mass., 1632 R. I. ave.
Boyle, Jos. N., Oreg., S. Lañsvelle square.
Edmunds, Geo. F., V., 2111 Mass. ave.
Ernstis, James B., Ja., 1622 Mass. ave.
Ernstis, James B., Ja., 1622 Mass. ave.
Ernstis, James B., Ja., 1623 Mass. ave.
Ernstis, James B., Ja., 1623 Mass. ave.
Ernstis, James B., Ja., 1624 Mass. ave.
Ernstis, James B., Ja., 1625 Ms. ave.
Gorman, Arthur P., Md., 10 Lafayotte square.
Gray, Geo., 161, 581 Jah. st.
Hale, Eugene, Me., 1501 Hst. n w.
Hampton, Wade. S. C., Metropolitan.
Harris, Isham G., Tenn., 239 E. Caphiol st.
Harrison, B., Ind., The Woodminnt.
Hawley, Jos. R., Conn., 312 Cst. n w.
Ingalls, John J., Kan., 1 B st. n w.
Ingalls, John J., Kan., 1 B st. n w.
Jones, J. K., Ark., National Hotel.
Johns, Chas. W., Fia., 1705 Gst. n w.
Hearthon, Howell E., Tenn., 1016 Vt. ave.
Jones, John A., Ill., cor, 17th and Cst. n w.
McPherson, John R., Cal., 1218 Conn. ave.
Miller, John H., Cal., 1218 Conn. ave.
Miller, John H., Cal., 1218 Conn. ave.
Miller, John H., Cal., 1218 Conn. ave.
Miller, John F., Cal., 1218 Conn. ave.
Miller, John H., Cal., 1218 Conn. ave.
Miller

Adams, George E., Ill., Arlington.
Adams, J. J., N. Y., 1915 H. st.
Allen, C. H., Mass., 1911 13th st. u. w.
Allen, J. M., Mirs., Arlington.
Anderson, C. M., Ohio, Stil 12th st. n. w.
Anderson, John A., Kan., 1233 G st. n. w.
Arnett Jehn, F. N. Y., Arlington. Anderson, C. M., Ohio, S.B. Izhi at. n Anderson, John A., Kam., 1231 G st. Arnot, John, Jr., N. Y., Arlington, Arkinson, L. E., Pa., 607 Ilhi st. Iaker, Chas. S., N. Y., 623 I3th st. Balbestine, J. G. Tenn, Ebblit, Barbour, John S., Va., 144 B st. n e. Barksdale, E., Miss, 1637 N Y ave. Sarnes, Gottrage T. Bean, C. C., Ariz., 1351 Q st. n w. Belmont, Perry, N. V., 1701 B. I. ave. n w. Bennett, R. T., N. C., Metropolitan. . Fig 4th at. s.c. ... Hamilton. Villard's. Breckingdo, C. R., Ark., 218 N. Cap. st., Breekingdo, C. R., Ark., 218 N. Cap. st., Breekingdo, W. C. P. Ky. 25 Lafayette sq. Browne, Thos M., 1nd., 1322 i st. n. w. Brown, U. M., Pa., Hamilton, Lunnell, F. C., Pa., National, Bachanon, James, N. J., 2129 K. st. n. w. Burch, J. R., Conn. Artington, Borbeigh, H. G., N. Y., 1341 L. st. n. w. Eurnes, Jus. N. Mo, Wallard, C. Grows, J. C., Mich., 1101 K. st. n. w. Burnes, Jus. N. Mo, Wallard, St. n. w. St. n. w. Burnes, Jus. N. Mo, Wallard, St. n. w. S or It at the (sen st., 1) Grant place. on, St. 13th st. rafi (d.), 1. Tenn. St. 10th st.
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Peans, Metropolitan. 1518 K st. n w. High., 1100 Mass. ave. n w. N. Y., Sie 10th st. n w., N. Y., Sie 10th st. n w., I. 1005 H st. n w., 1707 H. L. ave. n w., d., Eaklimere. Girl S st., Gave, h.
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Affith, 125: M st. n.w.
enh., Metropotium.
(a. 1016) to, Dizi P.M. n.w. G st. n w. I East Capitol st. Metroscottol st. N Y, Wormley's, nn E., Pa., 1027 F st. ft w. 1010, 722 M st. s c. N. J., Willard's on House, nd., 203 E st. n w. R. El ott st. Y. Hamilton. 17. Ind., 1729 12th st. n. w. 185 D. N. C., (10 6th st. n. w. 18. 800 11th st. Ala., Metropolitan. d. (delegate), 2116 G st. n. w. Pa. 826 14th st. n. w. N. Y., 1220 K st. n. w. 24. Adjunton. N. V. 187 w.
La. Arlington.
Ind., 29 6th st. n c.
M. Wis, cor. 8th & U str. n.c.
National. Y. Hamilton.

Markhain, H. H., Cal., 23 lova circle, Martin, J. M., Ala., The Alabama, 218 3f at. Matson, C. C., Ind., 1820 R. I. ave. Merriman, T. A., N. Y., Riggs.
Milhard, S. C., N. Y., Arlimgton,
Miller, J. F., Texas, 719 110 st.
Milliklo, S. L., Mo., 1516 H st. n. w.
Milliklo, S. L., Mo., 1516 H st. n. w.
Milliklo, S. L., Mo., 1516 st. n. w.
Milliklo, G. C., Comn., 3 Dupont circle.
Monfatt, S. C., Mich., Ebbatt.
M. rgan, J. B., Miss., The Alabama, 213 33 st. D. W. Morrill, E. N., Kan., 718 19th at. u. w. Morrison, W. R., 111., Willard S. Morrison, W. R., III., Willard S. Morrow, Wm. W. Californiu, 890 144 Murphy, Jerry H., Jowa, 610 13th St. Molfae, T. C., Ark., National Nead, J. R., Teim., 202 3d 84 in w. Neece, W. H., IV., 110 Md. ave. n.e. 999 T4th3t O Ferrall, C. T., Va., 84 12th st. O Neil, Charles, Pa., 1225 N Y ave. O Neil, John J., Mo., 121 6th st. Osborne, E. S., Pa., 93 N st. u. w. Outhwaite, J. H., Obio, 825 Vt. ave. Owen, W. D., Ind., 844 12th st. Payne, S. X., N. Y., Willard's, Payne, S. E., N. Y., Pordand. Reese, Feaborn, Ga., Metropolitan, Reid, J. W., N. C., Metropolitan, Rice, Wm. W., Mass., Hamilton, tichard on, J. D., Tenn., National. Riggs, J. M., III., 184 B st. sc. Robertson, T. A., Ky., 691 13th st. uw. Rockwell, W. F., Mass., Riggs, Rogers, J. H., Ark., 1311 II th st. uw. Bock well, W. F., Mass., Riggs.
Rogers, J. H., Ark., 1911 Inth st. u. w.
Rogers, J. H., Ark., 1911 Inth st. u. w.
Remeis, Isaac, Onio, 222 3d st. s. c.
Rowell, J. H., 111, 1103 G st. n. w.
Ryan, Thomas, Rau, National.
Sadler, T. W., Ala., 1215 F st.
Sawyer, John G., N. V., IT Grant place,
Sayers, J. D., Fexas, 1114 G st. n. w.
Scott, W. M., L. Pa., 1703 K st. u. w.
Scranton, J. A., Pa., Hamilton.
Sency, George E., Onio, 1338 G st. n. w.
Sessions, W. L., N. Y., 614 6th st. n. w.
Seymoor, E. W., Cona, Arlington. s., 1020 15th st. n w. Steele, Gro. W., Ind., Riggs, Steele-mort, Isane, Wis., Ebbitt., Steele-mort, Isane, Wis., Ebbitt., Stewart, Chis., Texas, 114 G at. n. w., Stewart, J. W., Vt., Atlington, St., Martin, L., La, 1712 F st. n. w., Stone, E. F., Mars, 1401 H st., Stone, W. J., K.Y., National, Stone, W. J., K.Y., National, Stone, M. J., Mo, 123 Md. ave. n. e. Stome, John R., Iw., National, Stratt, H. R., Minn., 260 C st. n. w. Struthe, J. S., Lowa, Levy N. Strutherts, John A., Pal., 215 A st. s. c. Symes, Geo. C., Col., Portland, Tarsney, T. E., Mich., Ebbitt. Taulice, W. F., K.Y., Hos 2nd st. n. w., Taylor, I. R., Ohlo, Ebbitt. Tarjor, J. R., Ohlo, Ebbitt.

Taylor, E. B., Ohlo, 1740 M st.
Taylor, Ee H., Ohlo, Ebbitt.
Taylor, J. M. Tenn, Metropolina.
Taylor, J. M. Tenn, Metropolina.
Taylor, Jach., Tenn., 208 H st.
Thomas, J. R., 101, 103 Q st. n. w.
Thomas, U. R., Wis, National.
Thompson, A. C., Ohlo, 1627 F st. n. w.
Throckmorton, J. W., Texas, cor. 6th and E. Tillman, G. D., S. C., 412 8th st. n w. Toole, J. K., Mont., 513 tilth st. n w Tourishead R. W., H. 231 Mg. h. w.
Truggs C. F., Va., Glarendon.
Turner, H. C., G., H. 196 C. St. n. w.
Van Eaton, H. S., Miss. 217 Hib. st.
Van schnick, J. W., Wis, Stellin st.
Van schnick, J. W., Wis, Stellin st.
Vale, E. L. N. Y. Portland.
Vool bees, Class. S., Weett. Fer., 848 Lith st. n.w.
Vade, Will. H., Mo., 175 F. st. n. w.
Wades or T. N. W., G., 167 149 st. n.w.
Wades or T. W., Miss. National.
Ward. Strene B. H., William dis.
Ward. Strene B. H., William dis.
Ward. Strene B. H., William dis.
Ward. Totomas B., Ind., 625 East Capitol st.
Warner, A. J., Onlo. 515 Hib st. n.
W. Watter, W. Mo., 135 M. st. n.w.
Wanter, W. Mo., 135 M. st. n.w.
Watter, W. Mo., 135 M. st. n.w.
Well Con. V. H., William is.
West G. G., N., William is.
West G. G., N., William is.
West G. J., Als., 191 M. Mass are n.w.
White, A. C., De, 425 Ost. n.w.
White, M. C., Mass, Arlington.
William S. B. (Gon. Wel-GereWilliam A. S., Kr., Mastropolium.